ex 414	Woollen webbing.
403	Dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, provided the silk does not exceed 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue (see also No. 552 G below).
404 and 405	Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,* weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre (see also No. 552 G. below).
ex 552 C	Woollen tissues, of the kinds specified under Nos. 403, 404 and 405 above, cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
ex 365, ex 552 B	Tissues of wool weighing 200 grammes or more per square metre, containing silk but in a proportion of less than 25 per cent; also such tissues cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
381-390	Woollen yarns:—single, or of two or more strands, not specially mentioned; loop or fancy yarns.
ex 391	Woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale—containing at least 10 per cent of wool.
	[NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarn applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]
	Wool-fat (see under Fats, animal).
	Yarns of cotton (see under Cotton); yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).
	Zinc:
ex 946 A; 946 B	Unmanufactured (*with the exception of zinc made at Swedish works from crude zinc imported from abroad*); also scrap.
947 A	Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.
ex 947 B	Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.
947 C	Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).
948	Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 24, 1916.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one

* The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402].

originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, licenses to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which the license was issued, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

Acids, organic, together with their compounds; all fatty acids. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts; aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc. (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygroscopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.
Butter, cream, and all kinds of milk.

The exportation of these articles may only take place through the recognised channels of export and under conditions laid down to safeguard the needs of Danish consumption. [22-11-15.]

Butter casks (empty) made of beech; finished or unfinished beech staves and bottoms for butter casks.

[NOTE.—This restriction was imposed in order to maintain, as far as possible, normal exports to the United Kingdom.]

Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin and stearine).
Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Casein, fresh (see under Cheese); casein a dried state.
Casks (see Butter casks).
Cattle-foods (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese (including fresh casein).

Cheese-producing dairies are allowed to export a quantity of cheese equal to 15 per cent of their production, but the export of any cheese with a cream content of less than 20 per cent (23 per cent fat) is totally prohibited. Export may only be effected through the recognised channels. [4-11-15.]

According to the "National Tidende" of the 23rd November 1915, the export prohibition of cheese does not extend to postal parcels under 5 kilog. [T.C.H. 173.]

China clay (kaolin) (see Note to heading Drugs, below).
Chrome ore; ferrochrome.
Cloth composed of hemp and flax or of a mixture of flax and cotton yarns.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).

Clover seed.
Coal and coke ; coal tar.
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coins of gold or silver (see under Gold).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).

The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [4-12-14].

Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.

No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Cork, cork waste, wares of cork.

The prohibition does not apply to corks used for closing receptacles (such as bottles, glass and other jars, etc.) which are exported.

Corn ; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn ; cotton waste ; hygroscopic cotton, empty cotton sacks ; cotton goods of all kinds. (See also under heading for Cloth).
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.) ; cresol preparations.
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles ; cycle tyres (see under Rubber).
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.
Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries, with the exception of soap perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).

One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049) ; and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368 W. O. 2).

China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." [4-10-15.]

Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
Fatty acids.
Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.].

The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

Ferrochrome ; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum ; ferronickel ; ferrosilicon ; ferrotitanium ; ferrotungsten ; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Manures).
Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, and carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding cake, cooking and fodder peas, even in hermetically sealed receptacles, beans, lentils, sunflower seeds, [for certain other fodder seeds, see under seeds], mast (beech nuts and acorns).
Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).

All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit," distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914.]

Gas cleaning material, used.
Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Gold and silver coin or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, silver in plates and gold in leaves).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Graphite and graphite crucibles.
Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).
Gums, resins, and balsams.
Gunpowder (see Explosives).
Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Hair yarn.
Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).
Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof. (See also under heading for Cloth.)

[See Note to Cordage.]

Hides:—raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each. (See also Skins.)

The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

According to statements in the Danish press towards the end of October, 1915, the Danish Government has granted licenses for the export of two-thirds of the existing stock of hides, which total about 200,000 in all. [T. C. H. 144.]

Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.
Horses, including foals and colts.
Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.
Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).
Iron ore (haematite), pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw); railway wheels (see Wheels).
Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).
Kainite (see Potash salts).
Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.
Lamb and sheepskins, prepared and unprepared; including prepared sheepskin pelts.
Lard (pigs' fat); including fat for industrial use; compound lard.

This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.), packed in a special manner and marked "inedible," etc.

According to a notice in the "Politiken" for the 31st October 1915, the proportion of lard reserved for home (Danish) consumption has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent. [T. C. H. 149.]

Lead of all kinds, old and new, scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.
Leather.
Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together including leather aprons); leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

"No new licenses have recently been granted for the exportation of leather waste." [19-11-15.]

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).
Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.
Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bonegrease and bone-oil).
Macaroni.
Magnesium and its compounds.
Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).
Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).
Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.
Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture

of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

Margarine.

Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new; tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use; copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new; gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire; seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes); tin of all kinds, old and new; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets; metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead).

Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).

Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Medical specialities such as atophan (and hydroquinone); medical hand syringes and thermometers.

Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).

Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).

Milk (see under Butter, etc.)

Mineral oils, etc. (see Fuel stuffs).

Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).

Mustard, ground.

Needles—knitting-machine needles.

Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickel and nickel wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.

Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).

Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).

Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.

Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine, (also compound lard).

Oils, volatile.

Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesame seed, cottonseed, rapeseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.

Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo, oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)

Onions, edible.

Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom; haematite iron ore; manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.

Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Paper, old (paper waste).

Paraffin; paraffin candles.

The prohibition of 'paraffin' covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Peas (cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Fodder-stuffs).

Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.

Pig iron (haematite).

Pigs, live.

Pigskins.

Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.

Potassium and its compounds.

Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).

Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)

Pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.

Railway wheels (see Wheels).

Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).

Resins, gums, and balsams.

Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).

Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.

Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.

Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers and other goods principally made of rubber.

The prohibition does not apply to cycles brought by travellers for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.

Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).

Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.

Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).

Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds); sunflower seeds (see Fodder-stuffs); beetseed (including seeds of mangold, red-beet and sugar beet), navew seed and turnip seeds, cabbage seeds of all kinds, mustard seeds of all kinds, rapeseed, chicory seed, spurrey seed.

The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to authorize the exportation of cabbage seed on certain conditions.

Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Shellac.

Shoddy.

Silver and gold coin or bullion (including foreign coins), silver in plates.

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Skins:—lamb and sheepskins, prepared or not prepared (including prepared sheepskin pelts), pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)

Soap of all kinds.

Sodium and its compounds.

Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).

Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).

Stearine candles.

Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).

Strontium and its compounds.

Sugar.

Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the 1915 harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).

Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.

Superphosphates (see Manures).

Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).

Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.

Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)

Tanning materials.

Tapioca.

Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.

Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.

Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.

Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).

Turpentine (see Resins); turpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.

Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).

Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.

Varnish (linseed oil varnish).

Vaseline (see Lubricants).

Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.

Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw); waste paper (old paper).

Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.

Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).

Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) for one-metre gauge railways, 145 cm. in diameter at the tread.

Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards. (See also under Butter casks.)
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for personal use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 27, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce was published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, laying down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles or of the raw materials used in their manufacture. [It is understood that on the 8th January 1916, this requirement apply to rubber, candles, and fatty acids. The export of fatty acids was prohibited on the 13th January 1916, and the export of rubber and wares thereof was prohibited on the 26th January 1916.]

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acetylene gas: calcium carbide.
Acids—nitric, oxalic, sulphuric. (See also Fatty acids and under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines.)